

Section 5.—Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Liaison between governmental and voluntary organizations in Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is the responsibility of the Department of External Affairs. Canadian participation in UNESCO includes representation at the Sessions of the General Conference; the supplying of advice and information on Canadian matters to the Secretariat of UNESCO; co-operation in projects undertaken by the Organization; the sending of Canadian representatives to international seminars sponsored by UNESCO; the administration of UNESCO fellowships and scholarships tenable in this country; and the promotion of UNESCO publications.

The Seventh Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was held at Paris, France, late in 1952. It witnessed the admission of three new states—Spain, the United Kingdom of Libya and the State of Nepal—bringing the Organization's membership to sixty-eight.

The Session made administrative decisions which will have important bearing on the future policy of the Organization. A Working Party on the future program and development of UNESCO was established for the purpose of assigning priorities to various projects to be carried out in the fields of education and culture. Among these projects, fundamental education and technical assistance will be retained at the top of the list. The Exchange of Persons program has been increased considerably in scope and international scientific research, aimed at improving the living conditions of mankind, will be developed further. New projects have been initiated in the realm of cultural co-operation and the improvement of the means of communication among the people of the world.

In addition to its regular annual contribution (\$298,065 U.S. in 1953), the Canadian Government, in 1947, made available to the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO a sum of \$200,000 for the purchase of materials "for the purposes of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction". An additional amount of \$939,250 was obtained by CCRU through public subscription. After completing its program, the CCRU surrendered its charter to the Department of External Affairs in April 1953. The co-operation between the Government and more than 50 voluntary associations, which was encouraged by the CCRU, continues in regard to UNESCO activities.

Canada has tried to maintain a well-balanced contribution to UNESCO. Support given the agency is considered an integral part of Canadian support of the United Nations general program of peace through international understanding.

PART III.—SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH*

Section 1.—The National Research Council

Organized research in Canada on a national basis dates from 1916 when the Government of Canada established the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research under a Committee of the Privy Council. Provision was made thereby for the planning and integration of research work, the organization of co-operative investigations, post-graduate training of research workers, and the prosecution of research through grants-in-aid to university professors. This was the basis of the Council's work from 1916 to 1924.

* Sections 1 and 3 of this Part were prepared under the direction of Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, O.B.E., President, National Research Council, Ottawa.